

August 8.

THREE FARES AT THIS PORT.

Include Salt and Fresh Cod
and Halibut.

Receipts of fish at this port today include three good fares, one having all salt fish, one all fresh fish and the other part fresh and part salt fish. Sch. Morning Star from a shack trip has 130,000 pounds of fresh cod, sch. Claudia from a Western bank trip with 50,000 lbs. fresh fish, 25,000 lbs. salt cod and 1000 lbs. halibut, and sch. Arethusa has 260,000 pounds of salt cod, caught on the trawls on various grounds from Virgin Rocks to Strait of Belle Isle.

Steamer Beatrice E., one of the shore seiners, landed yesterday 37 barrels of bluebacks.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Arethusa, St. Peter's Bank, 260,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Morning Star, Quero Bank, 130,000 lbs. fresh cod.

Sch. Claudia, Western Bank, 25,000 lbs. salt cod, 50,000 lbs. fresh mixed fish, 1000 lbs. halibut.

Sch. Arthur James, seining.

Sch. Electric Flash, seining.

Steamer Beatrice E., 37 bbls. bluebacks.

Sch. Emerald, via Boston.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Valentinna, swordfishing.

Sch. M. Madellene, swordfishing.

Sch. Annie and Jennie, swordfishing.

Sch. Rita A. Viator, Boston.

Sch. Edith Silveria, haddocking.

Sch. Buena, haddocking.

Sch. Ida S. Brooks, haddocking.

Sch. Slade Gorton, shacking.

Sch. Dictator, halibuting.

Sch. Cavalier, halibuting.

Today's Fish Market.

Handline Georges cod, large, \$4 per cwt.; medium, \$3.37½.

Trawl Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.25.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3.35 per cwt.; medium, \$3.

Drift Georges cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.37½.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$1.25 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.

Dory handline cod, large, \$3.75 per cwt.; medium, \$3.37 1-2.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Western cod, large, \$2.25 per cwt.; medium, \$1.75.

Eastern cod, large, \$1.90 per cwt.; medium, \$1.55; snappers, 60 cts.

Western Bank cod, large \$2.12 1-2 per cwt.; medium, \$1.65.

Cusk, large, \$1.60 per cwt.; medium, \$1.20; snappers, 50 cts.

Haddock, \$1 per cwt.; hake, \$1.05 per cwt.; dressed pollock, 75 cts. per cwt.; round pollock, 70 cts. per cwt.

August 9.

Fishermen Bothered for Bait.

Few of the Portuguese fishermen got in for the Boston fish market yesterday. Some of them left Provincetown Friday night immediately after the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument, but the larger part of the vessels had to wait for bait, and some of the vessels that had gone to the cape town to allow the members of the crew to witness the dedication of the monument came back across the bay to Nahant to get bait.

Bait did not show up at Provincetown, and the vessels that remained there were obliged to take frozen bait rather than continue their stay. The Regina, which Capt. "Jere" Shea had sailed to Provincetown that the crew might witness the dedication ceremonies, was one of the vessels that needed bait. Sunday the Philomena came into T wharf with over 100 barrels of bait. She had just landed when Capt. Shea telephoned from Provincetown asking if he could get bait, and when he learned that there might be some at Nahant he sailed for there, and the Philomena went there to bait his vessel.

August 8.

FROM SECOND- SALT BANK TRIP.

Sch. Arethusa Has Been Absent
Only Nine Weeks.

The water front habitués were surprised this morning when they saw rounding Dog Bar breakwater, sch. Arethusa, Capt. Clayton Morrissey, from a second Grand Bank codfish trip. It was only nine weeks ago when Capt. Morrissey sailed from here on his second trip after landing a fare of 414,000 pounds on the first.

Today he hails for 250,000 pounds but it has always been the custom of Capt. Morrissey to hail under instead of over, and his trips always run from 15,000 to 20,000 above his estimate, so it is predicted that he will weigh off from 260,000 to 275,000 pounds.

On leaving home the first day of June, he went to Newfoundland where he secured a first caplin baiting, and succeeded in taking 432 tubs. On the second baiting, which was used on the eastern part of Grand bank, he did not find as good fishing. After he had used his bait he expected to find squid on the ground, but none was found, so he had to go to the land again. On returning he fished on St. Peter's bank where he found some fish, but no bait. He then concluded to come home and land his fare and refit for a third trip.

The only unfortunate event of the trip was the loss of two of his crew by the swamping of their dory as reported elsewhere.

On leaving St. Peter's bank a week ago today, he saw the dory handliners Alice R. Lawson with 250,000 pounds of cod, Maxine Elliott with 175,000 pounds, Gossip with 135,000 pounds and Premier with 40,000 pounds. He also saw the shackers Natalie J. Nelson, Moanham, Theodore Roosevelt, Rob Roy and Flora S. Nickerson. They also had been waiting for squid to strike on the ground, but as they did not make their appearance, they went to the land after bait, which also was scarce at most places in Newfoundland.

The record of Capt. Morrissey has never been surpassed by any one from this port in the codfishery for the two trips will give him near 700,000 pounds and plenty time is left to make another full trip. In fact it is just the time when the best fishing is expected and Capt. Morrissey stands to surpass all records made in the codfishery either on the Atlantic or Pacific coast.

August 9.

NORTH BAY MACKEREL FLEET.

Will Consist of Eight or Ten
Vessels From Here.

Two more seiners have arrived since yesterday noon and have the same story to tell of the mackerel scarcity. They cruised all over the ground and did not see any fish and they will now discontinue seining so far as this shore is concerned.

There will be eight or 10 vessels go to North Bay and great hopes are entertained for their success down there this fall.

Reports from the provincial coast are quite favorable at this time as a few mackerel are being taken at several places on the Nova Scotia coast and Prince Edward Island.

Some mackerel have been taken lately by the fishermen at Magdalenes which is good news for those anticipating going down there.

The seiners arrived are schs. Benjamin A. Smith and Indiana.

August 9.

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LIGHT RECEIPTS AT THIS PORT.

One Fare From Quero and
One Via Boston.

Receipts of fish at this port today include one of the Quero Bank dory handlining fleet with 160,000 pounds of salt cod, one vessel from Boston with 70,000 pounds of fresh cod, one fare of 15,000 pounds of fresh pollock and 60 barrels of bluebacks.

A number of vessels, which have been out some time, are now due, but the scarcity of bait on the banks will prolong their trips. Several dory handliners, which have been out since spring, are also due, and as they will go on a second trip, should arrive at any time, in order to refit for the fall trip.

The shore fishermen continue to find fish scarce, and returns from this season are nominally nothing.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Indiana, shore, seining, 15,000 lbs. pollock.

Sch. Benjamin A. Smith, seining.

Sch. Lafayette, via Boston.

Sch. Eva Avina, via Boston.

Sch. Lochinvar, via Boston.

Sch. Marian, via Boston.

Steamer Bessie M. Dugan, seining.

Sch. Lillian, via Boston.

Sch. Gladiator, Quero Bank, 160,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Quonnapowitt, via Boston, 70,000 lbs. fresh fish.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Teazer, halibuting.

Sch. John R. Bradley, dory handlining.

Sch. Wm. H. Moody, Georges.

Sch. Eugenia, drifting.

Sch. Pontiac, haddocking.

Sch. Pinta, seining.

Sch. Lillian, swordfishing.

Sch. Bessie M. Dugan, seining.

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August 9.

Dories Pierced by Swordfish.

Members of the crew of the fishing schooner Lochinvar, which arrived at Boston on Sunday, had an exciting experience on Georges while engaged in a quest for swordfish. Two of the dories were pierced by the sharp sword-like beaks of a couple of monster fish, and the two men in the dories had a narrow escape from serious injury.

Some of the fish gave battle when they felt the sharp thrust of the lilly iron. George Greenleaf went out in a dory after one fish which had been speared. The fish turned about and attacked the dory, driving its 36-inch sword through the bottom of the boat. Greenleaf jumped to the end of the dory just in time to escape. Kurt Brigham had a similar experience with another big fish the same day but escaped uninjured.

August 9.

COUNSEL WARREN CONTINUES ARGUMENT FOR UNITED STATES.

Shows Fallacies in British Claim of Geographical Bays.

Three Mile Limit Would Be Based on Indefinite Line.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Continuing his argument for the United States Counsel Warren took up the seizures of schs. Washington and in the Bay of Fundy in 1843 and sch. Argus, which was seized off Cape Breton about 16 miles from shore in 1844, both of which were admittedly test cases.

He showed that the act of Nova Scotia under which the seizures were made protected the person making the seizure from any claim for damages and also awarded the officer or individual making the seizure one-half of the proceeds arising from the sale of the vessel, so that it was not surprising that within a short time after the passage of the act that a new interpretation of the renunciatory clause of the treaty was discovered by the Nova Scotia fishermen.

As the result of the seizures notes were exchanged between the two governments in which the United States stated its position as to the interpretation of the renunciatory clause of the treaty, in harmony with the understanding at the time of the making of the convention and in the construction placed upon the words by both governments for over 20 years.

Opinion of Crown Officers Given.

In 1841 the governor of Nova Scotia asked an opinion from the crown officers on the question of the seizures the previous year and it is unfortunate that this opinion which relied solely upon the alleged fact that the term headland was used in the treaty to express extreme points of land connecting the sea of the coast or the entrance to two bays, was never transmitted to the United States. If it had become the subject of diplomatic correspondence, perhaps this long controversy and even this submission might have been avoided.

The seizures were the only ones made outside of the three mile limit, and as the result of the diplomatic correspondence the government of Great Britain decided to relax its construction of the treaty in favor of the United States fishermen as to the Bay of Fundy, which were the only waters then directly involved in the dispute. In the note Great Britain conceded that American fishermen could fish within the waters of the Bay of Fundy but said they must not approach within three miles of any bay on the coast of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, thus occupying the position of the United States.

Decision in Two Seizure Cases Against Great Britain.

The decision of the umpire in the case of sch. Washington was that the Bay of Fundy was not a bay within the meaning of the treaty and it is not an accurate statement of that decision that the basis of the umpire was solely because one headland was in the United States and the other in the territory of Great Britain, but the umpire stated that his decision was based on the rule laid down in the treaty of 1839 between Great Britain and France and which fixed a proper limitation as to the extent of territorial waters.

The decision in the case of sch. Argus, which involved the determination of the right to call the space of water lying inside of a line from Cape Percy or Cow Bay Head to Cape North, on the coast of Cape Breton, a bay within the meaning of the treaty of 1818, was also in favor of the United States.

And counsel for Great Britain cannot escape the conclusion that it was necessary to the decision of those cases, made in accordance with the terms of this treaty between the two powers, that the waters of the Bay of Fundy and the waters lying within the line from Cape Percy to Cape North were such waters as had been renounced by the United States.

No Attempt Made to Enforce Nova Scotia Law.

Following the relaxation as to the Bay of Fundy, the government of Great Britain did not interfere with the fishing operations of the American fishing vessels in the waters of the North Atlantic adjoining its possessions between the years 1845 and 1852, and there is ample evidence before this tribunal to show that American vessels continued to fish uninterruptedly from the year 1845 until the year 1852, when the excitement was caused by the letter of Lord Malmesbury, who had recently become minister for foreign affairs in Great Britain.

The fact is that none of the other provinces of the British possessions bordering the North Atlantic, or adjacent to the North Atlantic, had in force any acts during this period similar to the act of 1836 of Nova Scotia. And a committee of the Newfoundland legislature in 1845 reported, that the American vessels were fishing in great numbers in the great bodies of water adjoining the coast, and also stated, in that report, that the Americans had the right to fish, within three miles of the shores,—showing conclusively that the government of Newfoundland, in those years, was not asserting the claim put forward for Nova Scotia.

Rights of American Fishermen in Largest Bays.

Taking up the argument of the counsel for Great Britain that the American fishermen were excluded from the larger bays even for the purposes named in the proviso of the renunciatory clause Mr. Warren argued that if a fishing vessel of the United States in such a body of water which at no place sank to a width of six miles or less, and under necessity was compelled to seek shelter or repairs, and could find a harbor within that bay or that body of water, of course under the very words of the proviso clause, the vessel had a right to resort to the harbor, to invade the territorial waters of Great Britain which lay within three miles of the land along that bay for the purpose of reaching that harbor.

Because the same principle would apply that would apply in the case of a grant by a private individual of a right to take water from a lake entirely surrounded by the territory of the grantor. And it is presumed and it necessarily follows and emerges as an irresistible conclusion of law, that the grantee has the right to cross the grantor's territory anywhere to reach that body of water.

So, in this case, these fishing vessels had a perfect right to invade the three-mile belt to find a harbor lying within any large bay which did not sink to a depth of six miles or less at any point. But if there were no harbors there, then, of course, the fishing vessels would not desire to go there.

Mr. Warren illustrated his position by taking Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, as an illustration. This bay is on the non-treaty coast. If a vessel was fishing in that part of Placentia bay which is high seas, that is, outside the three mile limit, it would have a right by virtue of the proviso clause to enter "bays and harbors." If there is a harbor, therefore, lying within that bay, but to reach which the vessel must go through the three mile belt from which it is excluded by the terms of the treaty, it certainly had the right to go through that three mile belt to find that harbor, because it was provided that we could resort to harbors for shelter.

No Rule for Determining Boundaries of Geographical Bays.

Taking up the claim of Great Britain that the bays referred to in the treaty of 1818 were geographical bays and that it is immaterial for the tribunal to inquire into their territoriality, that is, the exclusive jurisdiction over their entire extent, because the words of the treaty itself are an assertion of territoriality, Mr. Warren said in introduction that there was no evidence that any understanding existed in the minds of the negotiators, in the public mind, or in the mind of the local fishermen or navigators as to their outside limits and asked if it is to be inferred that the outside limits would be determined from time to time by the local fishermen or navigators as to their authorities as occasion required.

The case submitted in behalf of Great Britain does not suggest any outer lines to be used as a basis of measurement, and it will not do to determine that the distance of three marine miles should be measured from the outer limits of bodies of water without its having been determined where the outer limits were agreed to be, in 1818.

It seems apparent that if the only definite rule, that is, that a bay of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America was such a bay as lay landward of the three marine mile line drawn following the sinuosities of the shore is disregarded, there is no fixed line of measurement, for there was no other agreement as to what constituted the limits of the bays referred to. If the measurement was to be from some arbitrary line to be drawn across each bay on the non-treaty coasts, is it not reasonable to conclude that the commissioners of the two powers would have agreed upon such lines, or at least upon a method for their determination? And

would this most important matter have been left open for future disputes, and ultimate adjustment by some other negotiation?

Line Establishing Three Mile Limit Would Be Indefinite.

Referring to a chart of the non-treaty coast of Newfoundland, Mr. Warren called attention to White Bay on the eastern coast, showing the distance between the several headlands surrounding the bay, and asked which of the lines, which varied from 14 1-2 miles to 65 1-2 miles in extent, would be taken as the boundary of the geographical bay.

Counsel also referred to the Bay of Port-au-Port, where a line drawn from Long Point to Bear Head would be 23 miles long.

Judge Gray, interrupting, remarked that the short line from North Point to the headlands was just six miles long, and every other line, it seemed to him, enclosed part of the open sea.

Mr. Warren said that statement of Judge Gray practically summed up his argument on this point. He submitted the lines with this comment: That the lines drawn across these great bodies of water from these non-treaty shores if drawn in accordance with actual construction by the legislature of Newfoundland, would be so indefinite that they could not possibly furnish a base upon which the award of the tribunal could say the three mile line should be thrown outward.

August 9.

Good Trip.

The little shore fishing sch. Eva Avina, which was in Boston yesterday made a fine trip for the three days that she was out, her crew sharing \$47 each. Such work as that is hard to beat.

Lunenburg, N. S., Fishing Notes.

Schs. Clintonia and Annie L. Spindler arrived last week, the former with 1100 quintals and the latter 1,000 qtls., and they report codfish scarce with the weather for the past weeks very stormy.

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Deep Sea Trawler Coming To Canso.

The deep sea trawler Coquet, 52 h. p., from Aberdeen, Scotland, is on her way out to Canso, having been secured by Mr. Craig for Montreal interests in the fishery trade on the Nova Scotia coast. She will in all probability visit Halifax soon after her arrival, and it is understood, will begin operations as soon as necessary outfits, etc., are obtained.

August 9.

WEIGHED OUT 210,000 LBS.

Sch. Tattler Landed Good Cod- fish Trip From Banks.

Sch. Tattler, Capt. Alden Geel, the largest fishing vessel from this port, carrying a crew of 26 men, which arrived from a dory handline trip last week, weighed off 210,000 pounds of salt cod.

This is not a large trip, as Capt. Geel is a high line cod fisherman, and has the credit of landing the largest fare brought in by a Gloucester vessel.

Isalah Gosbee, a noted steward, who always goes with Capt. Geel, said it was a pleasure to cook for such a crew as they had on the last trip, and all will go back again, for they expect to see a full fare this fall, when the vessel returns.

The crew are all expert dory handline fishermen, belonging in Shelburne, N. S., and vicinity.

August 9

PRICES FIRM AT T WHARF.

Likely to Remain So During Rest of Week.

Fresh fish receipts are light at Boston today for only a dozen vessels arrived since yesterday, and most of them have light fares. The amount of fish is hardly sufficient to supply the demand, so that prices are firm and likely to continue so throughout the week.

Most of the vessels are supplying the Boston market fish near home, and no great results are expected from them, for it will be all they can do to supply the needs of dealers there.

Most of the larger vessels are shacking and fishing off shore, so that their voyages will be larger and their catch sold in Gloucester to the splitters.

At the present time indications point to a firm market, for fish will be getting scarcer with commencement of autumn which is in line with past seasons. Then the tendency is for the consumption of more fresh fish, consequently it will require more to supply demand.

The fares and prices in detail are:

Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Columbia, 600 cod, 200 hake, 2-500 pollock.

Sch. Eva L. Spurling, 20,000 haddock, 6000 cod, 9000 hake.

Sch. Walter P. Goulart, 20,000 haddock, 10,000 pollock.

Sch. Boyd and Leeds, 25,000 cod.

Sch. Laura Enos, 9000 pollock.

Sch. Olivia Sears, 350 haddock, 7000 cod.

Sch. Katie L. Palmer, 51 swordfish.

Sch. Nokomis, 16 swordfish, 1 horse mackerel.

Sch. Maud F. Silva, 20,000 haddock, 20,000 cod, 5 swordfish.

Sch. Catherine and Ellen, 60,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 5000 hake.

Sch. Emerald, 5000 haddock, 800 cod.

Haddock, \$2.75; large cod, \$5 to \$5.50; market cod, \$3.50; hake, \$1.50 to \$2.50; pollock, \$3; swordfish, 14c and 14½c per pound.

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LARGEST TRIP OF SEASON.

Sch. Annie M. Parker Weighed Off 282,000 Pounds and Stocked \$9700.

Sch. Annie M. Parker, Capt. Angus Hines, which arrived a few days ago from a dory handline codfishing trip, weighed off 282,000 pounds, the largest fare in this fishery made this season. The stock realized was \$9700 and the highline share was \$222.50.

August 10.

THE OUTLOOK FOR MACKEREL.

Small Lots Landed at New Bedford and Newport.

Sch. Oriole, Capt. Charles Maguire, of the mackerel seining fleet, arrived yesterday afternoon and has the same story to tell of seeing no fish. This leaves but one or two more to arrive, and the season will close on this shore so far as the Gloucester end of seining is concerned.

There are some who have the effrontery to say that the purse seine is the only logical method in which to capture mackerel, and make a success of this once great branch of the New England fishery. But such assertion should not be taken seriously by those "get rich quick" individuals, for it would seem to the practical fisherman it is a case of getting poorer. One man interested in seining and the mackerel fishery was heard to say that the mackerel were just as plenty on this coast as they ever were, but they had only taken another course, but he was unable to tell when asked, what that course was, whether it was in the Antarctic region or following Halley's comet. Time, however has worked this problem out, for where there were 400 sail from this port engaged in the mackerel fishery, there are now but a "baker's dozen."

The days of going out of here, towing two great boats and seines with expectation of scooping up the treasures of a Klondike, are gone by and will never materialize. It is the opinion of all practical fishermen that had Gloucester never had a purse seine and followed the hook and line mackerel fishing, as she did in years gone by, she would be the most flourishing community today in New England.

There is quite a difference now to that of a half century ago or earlier, when our wharves from Rocky Neck to Annisquam were loaded up with mackerel, while today, you could not see one, even if you had an X-ray. The situation tells its own story and no comment is necessary.

The Canadian fish bureau of Monday last reports fair catches of mackerel by shore fishermen at the Magdalenes.

Mackerel Landed at New Bedford and Newport.

A special despatch to the Times today from Newport, R. I., states that sch. Freedom landed 1400 mackerel at New Bedford Sunday last. And that 2800 small mackerel had just arrived, which were sold at 10 1-2 cents. According to this, it does not look as if all the mackerel had left this shore yet, and some good fishing may be had before the season closes.

Good Mackerel Prospects at the Mag- dalenes.

A dispatch from House harbor, Magdalen Island, received this morning, said that the prospects for a good summer catch of mackerel were still bright there. No big catches have yet been made, but mackerel have appeared off the south side of the island. The fish taken there have averaged 150 to the barrel. The mackerel are very wild, and there is some difficulty in getting them.

Mackerel Hard to Find on the Maine Coast.

From Port Clyde yesterday news was received that there was a fleet of seiners off that port and Monhegan, but that mackerel were not plenty. The last catch made was seven barrels, taken last Thursday. The same dispatch said that dogfish were so thick there that they were giving considerable trouble to the trawlers, and that some of the smaller boats had given up going out at night.

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Codfish Sales.

The fare of salt dory handline codfish of sch. Gladiator was sold to William F. Moore & Co.

The fare of sch. Quonnapowitt was taken by the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co.

The fare of sch. Alice R. Lawson which arrived today from a dory handline trip went to the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Company, who own the vessel, and the fare of fresh fish of sch. Mary B. Greer was sold to the same concern.

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NEW FISH WHARF LEASE AGREED ON

Boston Plant Will Be Largest of Its Kind.

The organization of Boston's fish dealers and all interested in any way in the fish business, has been made permanent and the work of creating a new "T" wharf in South Boston is expected to go forward very fast. The lease of the South Boston property to the fish dealers by the Commonwealth, while not executed, is agreed upon.

But with the new location of Boston's great fish industry, which involves the receiving and sending away of a trainload of fish every day, the new organization takes on a new dignity. It is to be known as the Boston Fish Market Corporation. The new establishment in South Boston is to be called the Boston Fish Pier.

Although the handling of fish may seem a commonplace thing, the Boston Fish Pier will be one of the new improvements to bring fame to the city, for it is absolutely to be the largest fish market in the world, London, Paris and New York reckoned in. Thirty acres of ground will be required for the new fish location, 23 acres on the water front, seven acres back of this. The new pier will be 1200 feet long, starting from the line established by the harbor commission.

The plans call for the pier to be finished by July 1, 1912, by the terms of the lease given by the commonwealth. Forty-four fish dealers will have room on the new pier and all will move at the same time. The unit for a fish merchant's "stall" will be 10 feet front, 50 feet depth, but a dealer may hire as much frontage as he chooses.

Carts for Transferring Fish May Be Superseded by Trolleys.

It is probable that the old fish carts used in carrying the fish from the boats to the stalls and always a picturesque part of the T wharf picture, will vanish, because the architects of the new fish market are trying to devise a trolley system for handling the fish, and many other improvements will be introduced.

The fish dealers' lease on the T wharf property expires April 1, 1911, but they have the privilege of staying until their new place of business is ready for them, which will be before the time set in the contract, it is expected. The new building, which will have three stories, has been planned to take care of a 60 per cent. increase in the amount of fish business the Boston Fish Market Corporation may do. The president of the corporation is John R. Neal of Winthrop and the secretary is Morris Shaw.

August 10.

ROCKPORT NOTES.

Fisherman Captured 800-lb. Swordfish After Struggle.

First Swordfish This Season.

Capt. John Flanders of sloop Minnie brought in a fine specimen of swordfish yesterday which was taken off Boon Island. It weighed when dressed 528 pounds and probably near 800 pounds whole. The sword was about four feet long. The fish was a game one, for after being struck with the iron at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon he kept them busy all night and not till 5 o'clock Monday morning were they able to take him on board. This is the first one brought in here this season. He was purchased by the Story Company.

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Fishing Fleet Movements

Sch. Effie M. Morrissey arrived at Canso, and cleared on Monday.

Sch. Stranger, with 10 swordfish, was at Liverpool on Monday.